

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY

UNITED STATES

v.

CRIM. NO.

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**ORDER REGARDING USE OF VIDEO CONFERENCING/TELECONFERENCING
FOR FELONY PLEAS AND/OR SENTENCINGS**

In accordance with Standing Order 2020-06, this Court finds:

_____ That the Defendant (or the Juvenile) has consented to the use of video
teleconferencing/teleconferencing to conduct the proceeding(s) held today, after consultation
with counsel; and

_____ That the proceeding(s) to be held today cannot be further delayed without serious harm
to the interests of justice, for the following specific reasons:

Accordingly, the proceeding(s) held on this date may be conducted by:

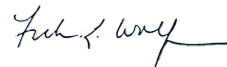
_____ Video Teleconferencing

_____ Teleconferencing, because video teleconferencing is not reasonably available for the
following reason:

_____ The Defendant (or the Juvenile) is detained at a facility lacking video
teleconferencing capability.

_____ Other:

Date:



United States District Judge

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

v.

DENNIS CHESTON, JR.

Honorable Freda L. Wolfson

Crim. No. 19-134 (FLW)

**EXHIBIT TO ORDER REGARDING USE
OF VIDEO**

**CONFERENCING/TELECONFERENCING
FOR FELONY PLEAS AND/OR
SENTENCINGS**

The Court finds that the change of plea hearing to be held on June 11, 2020, cannot be further delayed without serious harm to the interests of justice and should proceed by video teleconference for the following reasons:

1. To ensure that the Court is not overwhelmed by cases and proceedings at the conclusion of this period of emergency. Currently, District Judges in New Jersey handle a substantially larger docket of cases than Judges in other Districts in the United States. New criminal cases continue to be assigned by the Court during the emergency. If the Court cannot resolve matters by guilty plea and sentencing, the resulting backlog will overwhelm the Court's ability to effectively function. The concern of such congestion and the particular harm that likely will be caused by delays in the processing of cases and matters in the future is particularly acute in this emergency, at least given that: (1) it is unknown when this emergency will subside and when the Court will be able to function at normal capacity (including, among other things, the empanelment of trial juries) and (2) this District's pre-existing shortage of District Court Judges which already has challenged the Court's ability to process and resolve cases. This District has six District Judge vacancies: two have been pending for more than five years; one has been pending almost three years; two have been pending for more than a year; and one has been pending almost a year. The Federal Judicial Conference has deemed the District's six vacancies judicial emergencies.
2. To permit the defendant to obtain a speedy resolution of his case through an admission of guilt, and timely sentencing to afford appropriate punishment and rehabilitation. The defendant has asked to exercise his constitutional right to plead guilty and for this

case to be resolved today by guilty plea and for a subsequent timely sentencing. The Court is expected to have a substantial backlog of cases on its docket at the conclusion of this period of emergency. At this time, the Court cannot accurately predict where the defendant's case will be prioritized within that backlogged docket. As a result, the defendant's interest in a speedy resolution of his case will be seriously harmed if the proceeding does not occur today.

3. To permit the Government to obtain a resolution of the case so that the Government, already operating in a restricted capacity due to the emergency, may appropriately focus its resources on other, emerging criminal matters. The Government has asked for this case to be resolved today by guilty plea and for a subsequent timely sentencing.
4. To afford the Government and remaining co-defendants proceeding to trial sufficient time to revise their trial strategies and complete their trial preparations to account for the absence of the defendant.
5. To obtain a resolution to the case prior to the end of the time afforded the Government to prosecute the case under the Speedy Trial Act.